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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

The Orleans Battle

A FRENCH FAILURE!

Reported Prussian Excesses!

LATEST FROM PARIS!

Supply of Provisions!

DAILY RECONNOISSANCES!

The Opposing Armies!

THEIR ESTIMATED NUMBERS!

Capitulation of Metz

REPORTED FROM BERLIN!

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, October 19.—The report that the Prussian Government has purchased the Enfield rifle manufactories is pronounced false and an invention of the French, designed to weaken the Prussian protest against the arming of new French armies by a pretended neutral.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S OPERATIONS.

The story of General Burnside's visit to Paris is as follows: General Burnside desired to visit the Prussian army and obtained letters of introduction from Minister Motley. At first he was prevented from going, but soon afterwards an opportunity offered itself of sending dispatches to Minister Washburne, which had accumulated in London. General Burnside undertook to convey the dispatches as far as the Prussian headquarters. When he got there he presented his letters of introduction to Bismarck and others, and stated that he had no business in Paris and no thought of entering the city, and was first induced to do so at the request of Bismarck.

STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN ARMIES.

A special correspondent at Ostend sends, from a diplomatic foreign source at Berlin, the following authentic statement of the actual numbers of the German forces available for the war in France:

The entire strength of the German armies now in France, including all the reinforcements sent forward up to the 10th of October, amounts on paper to six hundred and fifty thousand men. Of these there were actually in the field, on that day, five hundred and twenty thousand men. These are divided into thirteen Prussian army corps, including the so-called Silesian corps, one Saxon army corps, two Bavarian army corps, one Wurtemburg division, united under one corps commander, and seven landwehr divisions. There remains in the whole of Germany, actually under arms and available to replace the losses of the armies in France, to do coast duty and to maintain order throughout the country, no more than two hundred thousand men. These are divided into thirteen Prussian army corps, including the so-called Silesian corps, one Saxon army corps, two Bavarian army corps, one Wurtemburg division, united under one corps commander, and seven landwehr divisions. There remains in the whole of Germany, actually under arms and available to replace the losses of the armies in France, to do coast duty and to maintain order throughout the country, no more than two hundred thousand men.

THE FRENCH ARMIES.

A special at Boulogne sends official statements from Lille, Rouen, Tours and Lyons, of the actual force now in the field to resist invasion. It consists of four hundred and seventy-five thousand men within the enclosure of Paris, of ninety thousand men, mostly regular troops, with Marshal Bazaine at Metz and Thionville, and of one hundred and seventy thousand regular troops outside of Paris and Metz. Besides these there are the forces of the artificial army to eight hundred and fifty-two thousand men throughout the provinces.

General Bourbaki, who is in possession of the plans and intentions of Marshal Bazaine and of General Trochu, has been appointed to the command of all the forces in North-eastern France, not under command of Marshal Bazaine, and has left Tours for Lille to take charge of his troops. He expresses the most quiet confidence in the ability of the French armies to maintain the position they occupy while within a very few weeks, and in the inevitable defeat if not the destruction of the German armies now in France.

BATTLE AT ORLEANS.

The expected battle at Orleans has occurred. After six hours defence of the city the French fled. They evacuated the town so precipitately that they had not time to blow up the bridge over the Loire, which they had already mined. The forces engaged were about equal. No further particulars have been received.

ANOTHER FRENCH DEFEAT.

At Etinal yesterday a force of three thousand eight hundred Germans encountered about eight thousand French, mainly Mobiles, and after a short conflict the French were defeated and driven off.

CHATEAU DUN SHELLED.

Dispatches from Chateau Dun dated yesterday afternoon, announce that the Prussians had just begun to shell the town.

THE OCCUPATION OF SOISSONS.

The army of Hochkuburg, twenty-two thousand strong, entered the city of Soissons on Sunday. 50,000 rounds of ammunition were found. The bombardment lasted only four days, as has before been reported, and there is much surprise expressed that no more vigorous defence was made. It is said the people of the city insisted on capitulation. At Lille it is thought the surrender was due to treachery, and was brought about by the Bonapartists, who are known to be scheming with their allies in the Island of Jersey and in London.

GENERAL WAR NOTES.

The Germans are now fed from supplies captured in Normandy and at Orleans.

Railroad communication to the Rhine is now fully restored, and provisions are coming forward from Germany.

The *Gaulois* admits that the Prussians are passive, through a humane desire to prevent useless bloodshed, and believes they count upon making short work of Paris, when the guns are all placed in position. Besides, as Paris is known to be short of food, why may not Bismarck prefer to await the starvation of his enemy?

The Belgian Government has sent to Prussia five hundred Germans who were expelled from France. They will be forwarded over the border to Herbesthal at the expense of the Belgian Government.

The plan of the Bonapartists is to place the Prince Imperial on the throne with the Empress as Regent.

A RIOT AT ST. MOLO.

A riot occurred yesterday at St. Molo, in the Department of Ille Vilaine. The mob attempted to prevent the shipment of a lot of copper on board of an English vessel. The troops were called out to repress the disorder and they too were assailed with stones and clubs. Order was at last restored and the leaders of the riot secured. Many persons were badly injured. The soldiers suffered most, as they were reluctant to use their fire arms.

THE INTERVENTION QUESTION.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says: It is now generally believed that Prussia would now gladly accept any intervention which would tend to relieve her from a winter campaign. Prussia has encountered immense difficulties in providing clothing, shelter and supplies, and great stress is laid on Bismarck's repudiation of the crime of prosecuting war *à outrance*. It is now said that Thiers never asked the neutral powers for any intervention further than was necessary to sustain some form of government in France.

GREAT SCARE AT SEDAN.

LONDON, October 19.—An ammunition wagon was blown up yesterday near the castle at Sedan. The greatest consternation was created. The gates of the town were closed, the drawbridge drawn up and the Guards recalled to the Castle, as it was thought an attack had been made. Order was soon restored, however. Three Bavarians were killed by the explosion and a great number injured. The accident was caused by a spark from a smoker's pipe.

PROPOSED BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

Correspondents at Versailles are unanimous in the belief that a general bombardment will not be opened for at least a fortnight, and until every gun is in position.

The Prussians find severe measures necessary in order to repress lawlessness among the French in their rear and around them.

ANOTHER SORTIE FROM PARIS.

On the 14th the Parisians made another sortie with several battalions of troops. They were repulsed. A French entrenching party at Ville Juif was driven into the city on the same day.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

Five hundred French prisoners, Guards Mobile, escaped from the Germans on the 16th near Chateau Thierry, during an attack made by Franc Tireurs.

BONAPARTE CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, October 19.—There are rumors of a conspiracy of Bonapartists to impede national defense in France and promote the triumph of the Prussians.

CRETEUIL TAKEN.

A dispatch from Versailles announces that Gen. Pittachon, on the 12th, attacked and carried Creteuil, driving out 3,000 Gardes Mobile.

Gen. Von Werder reports the enemy recently in his front has returned to Belforte and Dijon.

WHY ST. CLOUD WAS BURNED.

LONDON, October 19.—The Prussians say they burned St. Cloud to prove to the enemy that they will hesitate at no sacrifice for the defense of the capital.

SUBSISTING LUXURIOUSLY.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that the Prussians around Paris are quartered in the finest villas and other private residences, sleep in luxurious couches, stable their horses in libraries, feed kitchen fires with rich carvings from houses and orange trees from conservatories.

[N. Y. Herald Cable.]

THE HORRORS OF THE WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A correspondent who visited Bazilles, Oct. 8, says not a single house is left standing, and eighty of the inhabitants perished in the flames, the Germans say by the exasperated Bavarians, who were fired upon from windows as they passed. Some of the people who linger in the ruins declare the destruction was entirely unprovoked, and that they are supplied with food by Belgian philanthropy.

[Cable Special to N. Y. World.]

LATE FROM PARIS—DAILY SORTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A letter per balloon, dated Paris, 15th, says: A reconnoissance is made every day to ascertain the position of the enemy. The Prussians have thrown up a complete circle of entrenchments beyond the reach of the French forts. In advance of these they have detached posts occupied by strong parties. When the French make sorties these parties fall back on the entrenched line, protected by artillery.

THIERS WILL URGE INSTANT PEACE—SITUATION AT HAVRE.

LONDON, October 19.—It is said Thiers will urge at Tours the instant conclusion of peace.

The belief prevails at Havre that the United State will interfere to prevent the bombardment of Paris. The two sides of the city not protected by the river are well defended by forts. The inhabitants are determined to contest every inch of ground.

COMPLAINT DENIED.

LONDON, October 19.—Dispatches from Berlin deny that Prussia has complained to the Government at Brussels of the Belgian press. It was only intimated that the tone the journals had adopted towards Germany might affect the friendship of the two peoples.

[Cable Special to N. Y. World.]

GERMAN HUSSARS SURPRISED—MISSION TO SPAIN—PRUSSIAN EXACTIONS AT ORLEANS.

A squadron of German Hussars were surprised while asleep at Atho and one hundred killed.

Railway service between Compeigne and Paris is again interrupted and the rolling stock of the road transferred to the northern lines.

Keratry has gone to Spain, where it is rumored a republic will soon be proclaimed, the Italian Government having per-emptorily declined to allow any Italian princes to be compromised in Spanish affairs.

The Prussians compelled Orleans to pay a requisition of two million francs, and seized all funds in banks and private hands. Bishop Dupanloup was confined by order of the German commander, to his own house and garden.

FROM FRANCE.

BALLOON SERVICE—MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

TOURS, October 19.—A credit of one hundred thousand francs has been opened by the Government for balloon service.

The railway companies have been ordered to organize a special service for the movement of troops.

Melun was occupied by Franc-Tireurs on the 17th, after defeating a Prussian detachment which was in possession of the town.

The Prussians have erected heavy contributions from Charmes fur Moselle, in the Department of the Vosges, near Epinal, threatening the town with destruction in case of refusal.

Large bodies of troops continue to pass through Tours from the south of France, on their way to the scene of the expected battle on the Loire.

The Prussians are still encamped at Bellair, between Meuny and Staye.

CHATEAU DUN CAPTURED.

TOURS, October 19—The following official news is made public by the Minister of War:

Versailles, October 19.—Chateau Dun was captured last night by the Prussians. After a night lasting from noon till one at night, it was defended by troops of the National Guard and 93d Franc Tireurs, who retired disputing every foot of the ground. The Prussian force was 8,000 and well supplied with artillery.

NOTHING FROM ORLEANS.

There is no official news whatever from the two large armies now confronting each other near Orleans. It is understood the French are slowly falling back and the Prussians seem to be returning toward Orleans, thus defeating the plan of the French General to draw them

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH TROOPS.

Tours is filled with French troops just arrived. A band of Irish and American volunteers have just marched here and are now marching through the streets carrying American and French flags.

DETAILS OF THE OCCUPATION OF ORLEANS.

TOURS, October 19.—The journals to-day publish the details of the occupation of Orleans by the Prussian army. The requisitions enforced were enormous, not only in money and provisions, but all the guns and horses of the city were taken. The soldiers who were quartered upon the inhabitants fed greedily, drank the best wines, and wasted what they could not use. Bishop Dupanloup constantly interfered in favor of the citizens. He went himself to the Prussian commander to obtain a mitigation of the exorbitant requisitions. In this he was entirely unsuccessful.

The correspondents of journals in their details say the Prussians were well provided for and seemed comfortable. The officers were seen studying maps of the country carefully. The strength of the Prussians was calculated at 85,000 men. It is understood the Germans have almost entirely evacuated the left bank of the Loire to concentrate on the right bank at Orleans. There are many German tobacconists, bankers and provision merchants, but these were not disturbed. The jewelers, however, have just cause of complaint. Richer inhabitants were shot and the soldiers quartered upon them, who wilfully ruined the finest furniture and objects of art. Some of the most splendid residences of the city were literally gutted. The greatest indignation exists among citizens.

RETREATING TOWARD PARIS.

It is rumored that the Prussians are retreating towards Paris, seemingly to avoid a combat with the French force gathered on the right bank of the Loire. At this hour (noon) no official news has been made public from Orleans.

A Papal Nuncio is expected here to-day.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

It is reported that the Americans now in Paris, at the request of Minister Washburne, will be allowed to leave the city.

SUCCESSFUL SORTIE AT BELFORTE.

TOURS, October 19.—A dispatch from Belforte announces a successful sortie of the garrison of Neuf Bresach and the withdrawal of the Prussians from the positions they held, after considerable losses of killed and wounded.

SORTIE FROM MONTMEDY.

The garrison of Montmedy made another sortie, in which they purposed taking four hundred prisoners and capturing a military chest with twenty thousand francs and two wagons loaded with Chassepots. The following day they attacked an artillery train and captured a number of cannon.

DISORDER AT MARSEILLES.

News from Marseilles is unfavorable. The Garde Civique is troublesome. It is expected a commission will go forward from Tours to suppress the disorder.

Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, has ordered the railroad companies to have trains ready for the movement of troops at a moment's notice, night or day.

SEVERE RESOLVE.

Gen. Palladines, commanding the army of the Loire, has issued an order of the day declaring he will shoot soldiers guilty of insubordination, and asking the men to shoot him if he fails in his duty.

PROVISIONS IN PARIS.

Dispatches from Paris are full of details of measures by the authorities to ensure a lasting supply of food. Cattle and sheep are well sheltered and many horses killed daily and their flesh salted. Care is taken to keep up the supply of vegetables. The stock of potatoes is enormous.

GARIBALDI AT BELFORTE.

Garibaldi has arrived at Belforte. He was received with enthusiasm by the soldiers and and citizens.

REPORT CONFIRMED.

Advices from Paris to the 14th confirm the report that the Prussians asked for an armistice for the burial of the dead. This shows how effective the last sortie was.

NEW COMMANDERS ASSIGNED.

Gen. Le Fert has relinquished the portfolio of the war department to take command of the Thirteenth military division, headquarters Bayoune. Gen. Pourcet, just from Algiers, takes command of the Eighteenth military division, which includes this city

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅛@113⅜.

IT is announced that the Bonapartists are aching to place the youthful Prince imperial on the throne, with Eugenie as Regent. It is impossible to foreshadow what turn the politics of France may assume.

THE Cuban Junta has been abandoned in consequence of the neutrality proclamation of President Grant. The Fenians have not yet arrived at the conclusion that it is better to drop their organization in time to save trouble.

BY reference to our advertising columns it will be seen a meeting of the coal men and all others interested in the navigation of the Ohio River will be held to-day at the Coal Exchange. Let all our business men who are in favor of a free navigation of the Ohio give this meeting their presence.

THE work of the extension of the Connellsville Railroad through to Baltimore is favorably progressing, and before next St. Valentine's day will be completed. President Hughart has already received through freight, to be carried in the month of January, thus showing his confidence in the promises of the contractors.

THE English Opera Company, now entertaining our people at the Academy under the auspices of manager, C. D. Hess, has been well and deservedly patronized each evening by large and fashionable audiences. The success of the opera in Pittsburgh has always been marked, and is a good evidence of the taste, culture and refinement of our people.

THE triumphant majority awarded the Republican party in Allegheny county at the late election is everywhere hailed by our contemporaries as a victory, of no ordinary importance. Had the late Reform party—now bankrupt and unable to discharge its honest debts—succeeded in defeating Negley, the moral effect of our county's repudiation of true Republicanism would have been very damaging throughout this and other States. But Allegheny county did not go wrong, nor will she ever, if the people continue to think before acting, as they now do.

A REVIEW of the strength of the French and German armies places the French as follows: Four hundred and fifty thousand men within the enciente of Paris, ninety thousand with Marshal Bazaine at Metz and Thionville, one hundred and seventy thousand regular troops outside of Paris and Metz, with the further distribution of arms for eight hundred and fifty two thousand men throughout the Provinces. Of the German force now in France, including all the reinforcements to the 16th of October, there are six hundred and fifty thousand men, leaving remaining in Germany some two hundred and fifty thousand men to do coast guard duty and to maintain order.

THE BOMBARDMENT of the city of Paris, that was to have taken place on the 17th, has been put off for a fortnight. The rumor now is that the Germans do not really desire to shed any more blood, and intend to starve Paris into capitulation. Orleans has been taken after six hours of defence, the French leaving there so precipitately, that they had not time to blow up the bridge over the Loire, which they had mined. The forces engaged were about equal. At Etinal a force of three thousand Germans encountered a force of eight thousand French, and after a sharp conflict the French were defeated. It is asserted that Soissons was surrendered through treachery, and that it was brought about by the Bonapartes, who are scheming to place the Prince Imperial on the throne with the Empress as Regent. We have no faith in these rumors, and believe that the surrender of Soissons was brought about by Prussian soldiers, and nothing else.

ST. CLAIR FLATS.

The rumor, contradicted by our telegrams of yesterday, that the Canadian authorities had seized upon the St. Clair canal, created at the Capitol considerable excitement. It is probably well known that the center of the St. Clair river at low water mark is the boundary line between Canada and the United States. Owing to the fact, that, from its great width it is full of flats, our government at an expense of over $60,000 has been deepening the channel on the American side. Difficulty, however, has heretofore arisen from a claim made by the Canadian authorities that our government had not kept that channel to the American side of the river, but had passed over to the Canada side. Some two or three months ago a vessel was seized carrying provisions, liquor and clothing for the contractors, for the use of the men engaged on these works. Suit was entered for the confiscation of the goods and is now pending at Detroit. We hope that the contradiction may be true, and that the suit now pending may settle the whole difficulty.

AWFUL SIMON.

No greater bug-bear lives in the estimation of the *Commercial* and other journals of that ilk than old Simon Cameron. If a street fight occurs and the people are in doubt as to how it originated, such newspapers will grossly charge the responsibility to Simon. Indeed, the people have been so accustomed to hearing things charged to Cameron that most believe it is as popular as the common market house against which all bad debts are entered. The Philadelphia *Post*, in the annexed article, drives the nail home neatly and shows how silly it is to lay the blame of all things not good on old man Cameron, who laughs at his persecutors, and with a majestic wave of the hand ever proclaims to such, "Shoo, fly, don't bother me." Here is what the *Post* says:

The vindictiveness of some people towards Senator Cameron would be amusing, were it not so extremely ludicrous. No calamity can possibly occur without the hand of Cameron being traced in its direst effects, and no politician of note or disgust upon the block may not be readily charged by some of these professional patriots to the direct responsibility of Cameron. One day we read in some of our journals of the imbecility of Mr. Cameron; his lack of influence with the national administration; his failure to command the respect of the most considerable portion of the people of Pennsylvania, and the next we read of him creating dissensions among those who are struggling for seats by causing the defeat of candidates for Congress and the State Legislature, and choking the various wheels of the Executive Council Board. Mr. Powell was defeated by Cameron, Mr. Hall was defeated by Cameron, Mr. Kelly was defeated by Cameron, Mr. Negley was defeated by Cameron, Mr. Kerr was defeated by Cameron, and Cameron is not satisfied with the State Senate, but reaches down into the Lower House and chokes the Speakership. Cameron is

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 19, 1870

The money market remains quiet and rates not uncomfortable for good borrowers.

There is perhaps a little more paper offering but not enough to justify any predictions of a stringent market. The regular course of trade, and the requirements of the coal interest, will make an active market, but a really close market we do not fear.

A heavy wet day outside seems to put a damper upon stock operations. There was but little done. Buyers demand a concession in rates, and seem indisposed to deal at all without they obtain them. Bonds are heavy, and stocks are not quite up the figures of the previous week.

Our New York advices report a dull day on Wall street. Money a shade easier, but the dealings throughout the various boards are reduced.

Gold steady but dull at 112¾.

Governments a fraction better in some instances, but the dealings are limited. Railways are on the average about half per cent. below yesterday's quotations.

The raid of the bears is not yet what might be called a success. On the surface it appears to succeed a little, but our private advices say that the undertone of the market is firm, and the future of the street is with the bulls. Sterling exchange is more active, though from purely speculative causes.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	113¾	113⅞
" 1864	112¾	112⅞
" 1865	113⅛	113⅜
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	110¾	110¾
" 1868	110¾	110¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾
Currency 6's	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	93¾	93¾
Do Scrip	93⅜	93⅜
Erie	23¾	23¾
Reading	93¾	93¾
Mich. Southern	94¾	94¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	103¾	103¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Chicago & N. W.	81¾	81¾
Do. Preferred	89¾	89¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
St. Paul, Common	64¾	65¾
Do. Preferred	82	81¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Wabash	54¾	54¾
Do preferred	75	73
Adams Express	67¾	67¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	112¾	6-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	109¾
U. S. 6-20s 1862	113¾	6-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865 new	110¾
U. S. 6-20s 1863	113¾	6-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	110¾
U. S. 6-20s 1864	113¾	C. P. R. R.	93¾
U. S. 6-20s 1865	113¾	Erie	23¾
U. S. 10-40s	108¾	Cv. Pref'ds	113¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 19, 1870.

Money market easy at 5@6 per cent. Sterling lower at 8½@8¾. Gold stronger; opened at 112¾; closed at 112¾@112⅞. Borrowing rates 6-10@6-32. Clearances $58,000,000.

Governments steady. Coupons '81 113¾@; 114; 5-20's '62 113¾@113⅞; '64 113⅛@113⅜; new '65 113⅜@113⅝; '67 113¾@113⅞; '68 113¾@113⅞; 10-40's 108¾@108¾; new 5's 110¾@111; 6's currency 111¾@111¾.

State securities dull. Missouri 95¾; Tennessee, old, 69¾; new, 69¾; Virginia, new, 68¾; Ga. old, 82; North Carolina, old, 40¾; do. new, 37.

Stocks weak and declining, until 2 o'clock, but closed firmer, with a general recovery from the lowest point reached.

Canton, 39½; Cumberland Coal, 32; Western Union Telegraph, 81½; Quicksilver, 8; Marposa, 8½; preferred 10½; Adams Express, 67¾; Wells, Fargo & American, 52; United States, 58¾; Pacific Mail, 44¾; N. Y. Central, 93¾; Erie, 23¾; preferred 46; Hudson River, 129; preferred 130; Michigan Central, 110¾; New York & Harlem, 130; preferred 135; Reading, 93¾; Michigan Southern, 94¾; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 103¾; Ft. Wayne, 93¾; Illinois Central, 126; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 103¾; Toledo & Wabash, 30; do. preferred, 55; Chicago and Alton, 113½; do. preferred, 118; Ohio and Mississippi, 30¾; Chicago and Ohio, 22; Lake Shore, 93¾; Indiana Central, 120½; Illinois Central, 126; St. Joseph preferred, 75½.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock amounted to 77,500.

Exports for the week: 4,264,122 bbls flour, 67,427 bbls meal, 556,744 bush rye, 25,607 bush corn, 29,292 bush oats, 19,622,221 gallons petroleum, 1,223 bbls pork, 66 tcs lard, 253,300 lbs cut meats, 1,790 lbs butter, 61,253 lbs cheese, 297,400 lbs lard.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 19, 1870.

The market to-day has been fairly active towards evening developed considerable strength. For the past week the feeling has been growing weak with each day, and prices have been gradually declining. This was in part owing to the large increase in the production and also the falling off in the number of charters taken up. But on Saturday last quite a number of vessels were chartered, and some increased activity in the foreign export trade was exhibited by the principal German house. The low price that refined oil reached was a great inducement for shippers to again take hold, anticipating a brisk demand abroad, as the fortunes of war speedily shipped on the side of France. Refined, as mentioned above, was active, particularly towards evening, when an advance of fully one half cent was established for delivery on the 28th, and ⅞ to a ¾ cent per gallon on oil for 21st. Later deliveries were apparently not offered. Crude, wonderful to relate, was dull and lower, and prices fell off from an eighth to a quarter cent per gallon. The rain, which commenced falling about noon, giving fair promise of a bulk rise, had much to do with the feeling in crude oil and unless the wind changes we may look for plenty of water in a week at farthest.

CRUDE.

Quiet for futures, and not withstanding spot oil is scarce, prices are at ¼ lower, and this, too, in the face of the fact that there are a good many settlements to make on the 21st, as there will not be sufficient oil to cover them. It is said that some 250 bbls were settled last Saturday at 2¼ cts. Sales to-day of 1,000 bbls spot at 9¾; 1,000 seller October at 9¾; 840 each January to may, 1871, at 9¾. November not offered at 9¾, bid; seller all year 9 bid, buyer all year 9¼@10.

REFINED.

Immediate deliveries have advanced, as compared with yesterday, ¼ to ⅝ or a cent. We now quote 28th at 33¾ bid; October at 34@34¼; November 33¾; December 33¼. December 29¾; buyer all year 28. No sales.

CASKS.

Spears Oil W 44, account J. A B Mills; Standard Oil W 44, account J. Mawhinney; Citizens Oil Works 48, account Fisher Bros; Standard Oil W 48, account Lockhart, P & Co; Citizens Oil Works 48, account Thos. King; Liberty Oil Works 48, account J B Barbour; Peerless Oil W 48, account Pells & B P Co; Liberty Oil Works 48, account D C Herbert; Peerless Oil Works 48, account B S Duncan; Citizens Oil Works 48, account L W Young; Spring Oil Works 48, account Thos Hackett. 48 each 48, account L. Hepler; Riverside Oil W J B Barbour.

SHIPPED.

Per steamer REFINED OIL FOR A. V. R. R.

Peacock & Beeson, 50 bbls refined to J. C. Dood, Phila.

Fuller, Morris & Co. 155 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

J. A. Hopkins, 220 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co. Phila.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 307 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co. Phila.

Tyson, Longstreth, Hinchfield & Co., 150 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

J. M. Ritor, 104 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Citizens' Oil Co., 303 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, P. & Co., 303 bbls refined to Warden, Ferrier & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro., 150 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Reineal, Redning and Storing Co., 303 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 303 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 19, 1870.

We have repeatedly adverted to the fact recently that the grain trade is not and has not for some time past been in a very satisfactory condition, particularly for dealers. One of the great obstacles in the way lies in the fact that prices are too high in the country, as grain is worth as much relatively there as here, and as a consequence there is little or no margin in handling it not even, in some instances, an ordinary commission, and but for this the receipts would no doubt be much larger; but in the present condition of affairs there is no inducement offered to stimulate dealers to make trade, as they like other people are not disposed to employ their capital and brains when there is no promise of compensation therefor. Then, again, consumers of grain, in many instances, do not seem willing to pay dealers any more than producers, not even to allow them a commission—they lose sight of the fact that dealers have to employ their money and time and run the chances of the market, not to say anything about the use of sacks, all of which are entitled to consideration. Furthermore, consumers have other advantages in buying from home dealers which are worthy of consideration. If the grain does not come up to sample, all they have to do is to reject it, and if it falls short in weight they can claim and obtain the proper reduction, and this is very difficult to do when purchasers are made abroad. If a miller purchases a car of wheat in Chicago, or a brewer a car of barley, they are usually drawn upon as soon as it is shipped over the bills of lading forwarded, and in not a few instances payment is made before the wheat or barley comes to hand, and if it does not come up to sample trouble is experienced in obtaining a drawback. Taking this view of the matter, and we have not over-stated it, we claim that it is to the interest of consumers to encourage, instead of discouraging dealers, and that everything else being equal they should always have the preference; they should be willing to pay as much for grain of the same quality to dealers as they are obliged to pay in the west, and set discriminate to against grain merely because it is grown in this section of country, nor grumble in paying dealers a slight advance thereon. Commissions have to be allowed on purchases in the west, and our grain merchants are certainly as much entitled to a commission as grain brokers in Chicago and Milwaukee—many of whom are nothing more than scalawags of the lowest order.

APPLES—There is an improved demand and with withstanding the receipts continue large, the market is considerably firmer, and if anything, prices are a shade better. Good to prime sold readily to-day, at $2.50@3 per bbl, and holders generally appeared still at these figures, and we are cognizant of some transactions at sales.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 7@7.5 cts.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4½.

BAKING POWDER — Banner ½-lb cans $1.75 per dozen; ¼-lb cans $4.25; 1 lb cans, $6 per dozen.

BEESWAX—Sales at 36 to 38 cents.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades, while common and medium continues dull, and the supply of this kind is accumulating. We continue to quote at 30@35 for roll to prime, and 35@40 for choice.

BEANS—We now quote at $1.80@2.25 per bushel, according to quality and condition.

BROOM CORN—Is unchanged, at 5@7 cts. per pound.

CHESTNUTS—May be quoted at $7.00@7.50 per bushel.

CHEESE—Is quoted at 14@14½ for Factory, 14½@15 for Goshen. Sweitzer, 18@19.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $4@4¼ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Are being sold all the way from $12@16, per bbl, according to quality and condition.

CIDER—The demand thus far this season has been unusually light, and the market is dull and quotations may be given at $5@8 per bbl, according to quality. However a fair supply is coming forward in good condition.

CARBON OIL—Is weak with a drooping tendency, though unchanged: Standard brands of 150 test, delivered, and straw color 30 cts.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2.5 and Calcined Plaster at $4½ per bbl.

CANDLES—Sales at 18@20 cts. in small lots, from store, at $2.25@1 per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Quiet; small sales of peaches (Halves) at 9@10 cts. Sliced apples, 9@10 cts.

EGGS—Continue slow but unchanged at 23 cts. Shipping lots have been large, but the supply is unusually light, though usually the demand falls off considerably when the price rises above 20.

FLOUR—Has undergone no change whatever in any particular. There is a continued fair local demand, but when this is said all is said. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $6.25@6.50 for fair to good, and $6.75 for choice brands. Rye flour $5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged, and while the receipts are comparatively small, the supply is nevertheless equal to the demand. Red is dull and sold at $1.30 for fair to prime, and $1.32 for choice; white at $1.35@1.35. Oats quiet and unchanged; 43@45, buying, 42@43 selling. Corn is dull at 75@80 cts for lots. The receipts are fair and just sufficient to keep up the supply, and this accounts for the remarkable steadiness in prices for several weeks past. Corn continues dull, and holders generally are anxious to realize being apprehensive that the increased arrivals of new will force a still further decline in the price of old. We now quote, that is for round lots, at 87 for old and 60 for new. Rye is very quiet, in fact there is not enough doing to establish quotations; dealers are offering 80, and furnishing sacks. There is no improvement in the Barley trade, but it is considerable offering, and very little demand for it. We continue to quote at 80@90 for spring, and 90@95 for fall, according to quality and condition.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is fairly active though devoid of anything particularly new or important. Sugars are firm with a continued good city and country demand, though unchanged. Coffees are selling freely at quotations, and the demand for Syrups is increasing.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 22; Prime, 21½; Good, 21; Fair, 20; Ordinary, 19½@19; Java, 26; Laguayra, 22. Roasted Coffee, loose 23; in papers, 25.

SUGARS—New Orleans, 11¼@12¼; Porto Rico, 12¾@12; Cuba, 10½@11¾. Refined A, 13¾; Extra C, 12¾; Powdered, 13¾; Granulated, 13¾; Coffee A, 13¾; Extra C, 13¼; C Y, 12¾.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elderes, 48@50; Lovering, 45@50; other brands, 40@45.

RICE—Carolina, 9@9½; Patna, 8¾@9; Rangoon, 6½.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 48@52; Porto Rico 60@70; Demarara, 75.

SALT—Is in better demand in Allegheny to-day, and brought a slight advance, $1.35@1.40 to quality.

MONEY—Sales at 25@35 cts.

WHISKY—Sales at 20@21 cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and canvass at $1.75.

LARD OIL—Is higher, in sympathy with the advance in lard; Extra No. 1, $1.15@1.20; and No. 2,85.

MILL FEED—Scarce but unchanged. Sales of middlings at $1.65@1.80, as to quality.

ONIONS—Steady with a continued good demand, and we now quote at $4@4.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders 14¾; sugar cured do 15@15½; short ribbed sides, 18; clear do 18½; plain sugar cured hams, 23½; sugar cured hams, 24½; Lard, in tes, 18½; in kegs 18. Mess Pork, $27.50.

POTATOES—Sales of Buckeys at 70 cts per bush, and prime Peach Blows at 75@80. Sweets in good supply and unchanged at $3@3.25 per bbl.

POULTRY—Sales of live (spring) chickens, at 30@35 per pair; and Turkeys (live) at $1.00@1.25 each.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@4¼.

TALLOW—Rendered 8¾@9.

APOLLO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $6.50.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—There is no movement in Timothy or Clover Seeds, and no established quotations. Flaxseed, of which there is little or none offering, is unchanged at $2.15.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Cotton heavy, with sales of 4,677 bales uplands at 16¾c. Flour firm, with sales of 9,000 bbls. Wheat is in fair demand and advanced 1@2c, with a moderate export demand; sales of 92,000 bush No. 2 spring at $1.15@1.20; No. 1 $1.25@1.26, new and old spring mixed $1.21, winter red and amber western $1.28@1.41½, white Michigan $1.45. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn opened dull, but closed active; sales of 69,000 bush mixed at 85@86 in store, yellow 86c. Oats firm, with sales of 39,000 bush Ohio at 55@56c, western 52@54c Leather quiet and unchanged. Wool is held firmly; sales 380,000 pounds; fleece, 46@53c; pulled, 40@53c. Hops steady. Coffee firm. Sugar in good demand at full prices; 98 hhds Cuba, 9¾@10c; Porto Rico, 10½@10¾c. Molasses firm. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and drooping; crude, 12c; refined, 23½@ 24c. Copper steady and unchanged. Iron scarce and in good demand; bar nominally unchanged at 3½c. Steel quiet. Cheese steady. Pork quiet and unchanged; sales 400 bbls; mess, $28.00; 250 bbls November, $25.25; 600 bbls December, $25.00. Beef unchanged. Bulk meats unchanged. Hams in pickle, 19@ 20c. Lard quiet and unchanged; sales 250 tierces. Whiskey, demand fair and advanced; sales 600 bbls at 92@93c. Turpentine easier, at 45@45½c.

Later.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; spring steady, and in moderate demand; winter new spring $1.31@1.32¾; winter red and amber western $1.40@1.42; white unchanged. Corn quiet but unchanged; western 83@85c. Ohio 84@86c. Corn steady; mixed 79@80c. Eggs firm at 22@23c, fresh 30c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats quiet but unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged; prime steam 18¾@18¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; red $1.10@1.13. Corn scarce and firm; red 86c; new 64@66c. Rye firm and advanced to 80@82c. Oats firm; rejected 32@33c; graded No. 2 mixed 40@41c. Barley dull; and unchanged; fall $1.10@1.15. Rice scarce and firm; new crop 10¾c. Linseed oil dull and unchanged at 80c. Lard firm at 22c. Butter unchanged at 30@35c. Cheese firm. Pork quiet and unchanged; sales at $28.75@29.00. Lard quiet at 18c. Bacon in fair demand and advancing, closing strong at 13¾ for shoulders; 18@18c for sides; stock of articles reduced to a small compass. Hogs in good demand at full prices. Green meats 9¾@11¾@12½c. Whisky—an advance asked; sales 89@90c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 19.—Cotton unchanged at 16@16½c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter inspected $1.16 @1.18; No. 3 $1.12@1.13. Corn dull and unchanged at 50c for mixed; 50@52c for white. Oats dull and drooping at 42½c for mixed. Barley higher at 90@95c. Rye dull but unchanged; sales at 82c. Whiskey better at 88c. Tobacco firmer. Hemp and Bagging firm and unchanged. Pork steady; sales at 28¾@29c; do. clear rib 17¾c; do. clear 18½c. Lard firm at 18c, old; 18c, new. Cattle and Hogs unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 19.—Exchange unchanged; extra spring flour and unchanged; No. 2 spring flour at $1.07¾@1.08. This afternoon market steady. Corn: demand firm at 1@1½c higher at 57¾c for No. 2. Oats: No. 1 quiet at 36½c. Rye: No. 2 steady at 67c. Barley dull and declined 1@2c at 86c for No. 2. Higher freights firm and 2c higher at 7½c for wood and 6½c for iron bound. Mess pork $25.00 cash; $21.00 seller January; $21.50 seller December. Green hams 12c; shoulders 8c; Bulk Rolls 9c. Hogs active and 10@15c higher for best grades at $3.50@3.55. Cattle dull and unchanged. Freights firm and steady at 5½c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Dullness is the prevailing feature in the Dry Goods market, and a feeling of despondency is very apparent among holders of cotton goods. Standard brown sheeting of the most popular makes can be bought at 12½@13c and seconds such as Augusta and Cabot A at 11½c. Prints move but slowly at the recent concession; better class of bleached muslins are depressed. Lonsdale are reduced by jobbers to 16. The following changes also occurred to-day: Omega ACA 4-4 tick reduced from 30 to 28c; do A do do from 25 to 24; do B do from 21 to 20; do C do from 17 to 16; Naumkeag bleached canton flannel from 18 to 17; Laconia brown A do from 18 to 17; Pepperell O brown shirting from 11½ to 11; Atlantic L do do from 12 to 11½. International C do from 8½ to 8; Mount Hope do from 12 to 11½. Osnaburgs are depressed. Phœnix H; other good makes can be bought easily at 15c, which last season were quiet at 22c. Goods not absolutely required for immediate wants are slow, while foreign fabrics and desirable styles of dress goods are very scarce and wanted. Importers of fine merinoes, bombazine, and goods of this class, with kid gloves, have gone up from 20 to 25 per cent., and if the European war continues the tendency is towards higher rates, notwithstanding the decline in the gold premium recently.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 19.—Tobacco active; sales 128 hhds, 5½@9c for posted tugs, 4@11c for common to fine; bagging steady at moderate demand 28¾@30c. Cotton firmer; feeling middling 14¾. Flour firm with upward tendency; extra family $5.25; grain firm with upward tendency but not greatly higher. Provisions firm. Bacon advanced; shoulders 14½ do clear rib 18c; do clear 19; hams 26c; lard 18½c. Whiskey firm, old process.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; No. 2 white Wabash $1.50; amber Michigan $1.18; No. 1 red Wabash $1.17½; No. 2 $1.15; No. 3 $1.12; rejected red $1.15. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 1 66c; No. 2 64c; rejected 60c; yellow 68c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 41½c; No. 2 38½c; rejected 36c. Clover Seed steady at $4.90. Freight's lower; to Buffalo 5c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 19.—Flour easy; spring quiet $4.87½@5.30. Wheat active and advanced; No. 1 $1.14¾; No. 2 $1.05. Oats dull but unchanged; No. 2 36c. Corn dull and declined 1@2c, rejected 58c; Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1 69. Barley dull and declined 1@2c; No. 2 85c. Hogs firm $7.50@7.75.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet and firm, at 14¾c; receipts for two days were 53 bales; exports, 1,242 do. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn meal, $2.00. Corn, 70@75c. Oats, 80@85c. Hay, $25@28. Bran, 85c. Pork, 18@19½c. Bacon shoulders, 14½c, and sides 21 19½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 19.—Flour is in good demand at full prices. Wheat firm and advanced 1@2c; No. 1 red winter $1.20@1.21, No. 2 $1.18. Corn steady; No. 1 white 68, No. 2 66c. Oats steady at 42c. Petroleum: crude 9¾; refined dull but unchanged at 21¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; Indiana red $1.38@1.42. Rye firm at 93c. Corn dull, unsettled and lower; mixed 75@80c. Oats dull but unchanged at 50@52c. White western 45@45½c. Petroleum steady; crude 23½c, refined 24½@25c. Whiskey firm; sales 94@95c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 19.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat steady. Corn dull and a shade lower; western 70@80c. Oats dull and nominal at 40@48c. Rye 75@80c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm at 92c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, October 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; extra $1.35; No 1 $1.25; amber $1.16. Oats firm. Potatoes quiet and unchanged at 65 cents.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, October 19.—12 bbls apples, P Duff & Son; 45 sks g scraps, B Pitaun; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 140 bbls apples, Bruggerman & O'B; 1 car pipe, C G McMillan; 141 bbls apples, Day & Co; 1 car corn, Kell & Ritchart; 1 car bones, Rhodes & Co; 5 bales hops, G Ober; 5 do do, Lutz & Waltz; 25 do do, Smith & Co; 15 do do, McKee & Co; 10 do do, J W Shafer; 10 bxs cheese, W H & Co; 10 rolls leather, Hammett & Son; 33 sks oats, Watt, Lang & Co; 11 ckgs oiled, 15 bbls butter, H Reed Jr; 1 bbl apples, S Devoh; 197 bxs cheese, Dilworth, H & Co; 60 do do, owner; 2 bbls apples, 3 do cider, H Riddle; 18 sks potatoes, Knight, Clark & Co; 15 bbls apple butter, McCracken, G & Co; 21 bxs cheese, 91 bgs rye, Woodworth & D; 1 car bran, Shomaker & Co; 8 kgs butter, 13 bbls apples, Bruggerman & O'B; 2 pkgs butter, 4 bbls cider, 1 bbl eggs, 3 kgs a butter, Houck, J & Co; 10 bbls oil, 10 tcs lard, Rees Owens; 25 cases leather, Dalzell & T; 1 car spelter, C G Hussey Co; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 2 pkgs tobacco, E Wormser & Co.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 19.—86 sks wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 4 bbls apples, P G Craighead; 3 bbls do, W H Graff & Co; 5 bbls apples, P Duff & Son; 5 kegs butter, 6 bbls eggs, J A Graff & Co; 10 bbls flour, J H Murdock; 4 pkgs lard, 3 do butter, Dalzell, Reid & Co; 15 bbls flour, H Riddle; 2 bgs potatoes, 29 do barley, Meanor & Harper; 20 pkgs tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 12 bxs hard ware, P Heinrichsdorf & Co; 3 do do, Frank Dean; 2 cars barley, Gilmore, S & Co; 282 sks oats, McHenry & Hood; 47 sks barley, 5 do corn, S do oats, F Schiltz; 75 pkgs C tobacco, Marsthal & Son; 2 cars grain, P Duff & Son; 2 do wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 4 rolls leather, G N Hoffstott; 1 car metal, Nimick & Co; 1 do staves, J Painter & Sons; 24 bxs cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 2 do do, Holmes, B & Co; 2 0 bgs oats, J & W Fairley; 70 do do, Robb & R; 100 oil bbls, J M Ritter; 25 pkgs tobacco, Johnston & Colvin; 3 do do, J Seibert; 4 do do, A S Gilmore; 5 do do, H Dalmyer; 3 do do, J M Harper; 30 bbls bacon, Dalzell & Reid; 40 sks milfeed, Hippley & B; 49 tcs lard, Sellers & Co; 111 bales cotton, A M Harper; 25 bales broom corn, Longorder & A.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 19.—4 cars metal, Lewis, B & Dalzell; 30 bbls flour, J Jenkins; 22 do onions, Fred Owens; 115 bbls potatoes, 25 do onions, McDonald & Co; 306 oil bbls, Raiya & R; 2 cars corn, R Knox; 1 do hay, Patrick Kane; 9 do hides, 20 bales hops, G Ober; 48 bbls apples, D Davis; 3 cars cotton, A M Harper; 301 sks shipstuffs, Hippley & B; 3 cars hay, Gilmore, Sirns & Co; 22 bxs cheese, J S & C Goodrich; 1 car shingles, McKirdy & McGinnis; 24 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co; 20 do do, Holmes, Bell & Co; 7 bbls, 42 sks flour, Lusk; 40 bbls cider, E Hess; 17 bgs bran, Johnston & McFarland; 10 hides, Lappe & Weise; 3 bbls apples, J A Woods; 15 bbls, 60 sks flour, S C McMasters; 1 car metal, Lindsay & McC.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, October 19.—2 cars flour, Hamilton & Co; 1 do do, Greson Preston & Co; 3 cars do, Lowrie Childs; 2 do do, John Moorhead; 75 bbls cement, C H Leech; 9 rolls leather, W Becker; 2 bxs chestnuts, Johnston & Co; 3 kegs butter, P Duff & Son; 25 bbls whisky, A G McGrew; 34 bbls do, Hill & Bro; 25 bbls flour, J S Woodbury; 100 sks oats, Keil & Ritchart; 225 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 11 bbls whisky, Dillinger & Stevenson; 97 sks wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 7 bdls leather, G H Anderson & Co; 16 sks corn, H P Miller; 14 rolls leather, Janker, Deitrich & Co; 4 bxs soap, Wagner, B & Co; 68 kegs nails, G W Pratt; 4 bbls chestnut, G Wilson; 12 rolls leather, G Martin; 162 bbls paper, Smith & Francis; 6 rolls leather, D Chestnut & Co; 60 sks wheat, 27 do corn, W Welsh & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, October 18.—14 cars ore, Shoenberger & Co; 2 same, Chess, R & Co; 1 car, Hunter & Son; 16 m shingles, Mellon Bro; 28 bdls a iron, Mullin & N; 8,000 ft lumber, W F Richardson; 6,000 ft same, to RR Co; 8,000 same, R A Clark & Co; 28 bbls oil, F Sellers & Co; 20 bdls hides, Popp Baker & Co; 1 car pig iron, Nimick & Co; 50 bxs cheese, P Duff & Son; 35 bbls apples, McCracken & G; 1 horse, A Black; 210 sks barley, Spencer & McK; 25 bdls paper, Pitt P Co; 120 pbs pipe, Fulton & M; 20 bbls, C B Womcastle; 73 bgs corn, McBane & A; 172 sks oats, Houck J & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, October 19, —100 oil bbls, Hutchinson Oil Co; 4 cases mdse; Harris & Ewing; 5 bbls refoil, L J Blanchard. 42 sks potatoes, J Daub.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, October 18.—40 sks wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 11 do do, 56 do oats, W Welsh & Co; 13 bales hay, 20 s boards, A S Carlisle; 40 sks wheat, Johnston & Colvin; 401 grail stoneware, E Henzleroter; 5 coops chickens, 1 bbl eggs, 157 sks car corn, 18 do oats, 51 do wheat, McCracken, G & Co; 25 do do, McKee & Co; 60 hogs, T P Hollick; 29 do sheep, Martin; 102 sks oats, W A Sedgwick; 2 caddies tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 12 pkgs butter, 5 do eggs, 8 punk; 11 sks oats, Kell & Ritchart; 8 sks wool, Morse Denny & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing nervousness, debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency, permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which will nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once safe, certain, prompt and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces offices, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, the concentrating the famed mineral springs. No charge unless failed, study your case, and send what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS.

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☞ MANHOOD HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED.—Just Published in a sealed envelope. A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOOK TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by the Author. Address, Dr. CULVERWELL, 127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price $1 cents. apr4-wly

☞ OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING CO.—The President and Directors of the Commercial Printing Company have this day declared a Dividend of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 84 Wood street, on and after MONDAY, the 24th inst. M. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, October 3, 1870. oct7-10

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—Does not contain Lead or any Nitrate Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 Bond street, N. Y. au1a28

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed to cure (in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are suffering should not hesitate, but purchase and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended for any other disease. It is the only remedy in use for over thirty years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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PEARLS.—20 Casks No. 1 Pearl Ash for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

RIVER NEWS.

Our steamboatmen were much encouraged last evening by the rain which commenced to fall in the afternoon, and hopes are entertained that it will hold out long enough to make a rise and cause an immediate resumption of navigation. Business would be much improved if navigation was resumed; there is an immense amount of capital locked up in coal and various kinds of Pittsburgh manufactures, and it cannot be released until they can be got to market and sold, and the river is the only means of transportation for the articles we have named.

There have been no arrivals or departures since the date of our last report, and and there are no boats due.

The Messenger for New Orleans and the Glendale for St. Louis will be ready to leave as soon as there is water.

There are no less than nine new boats at the levees in process of construction, some of which will soon be completed.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, referring to the death of Capt. Alex. Norton, says: The deceased was in Cincinnati three weeks since, on his way from the East to New Orleans. He was over fifty years of age. Captain Norton was born in Steubenville, Ohio, where he was engaged in the manufacturer of cotton, in the Arkwright Cotton Mills, in early life. He built the South America, Pittsburgh, about 1846, and afterwards the Western World at the same place. The Western World was lengthened at Cincinnati, and plied between St. Louis and New Orleans until sunk by a collision with the H. W. R. Hill, for which Captain Norton, after a lengthy lawsuit, recovered $30,000 damages. He likewise built the James Millenger, at Pittsburgh, for his brother, Captain Wm. Norton, who died several years ago. The last boat Captain Alex. Norton commanded was the sidewheel Duke, built by Clifford G. Wayne. After she was sold at New Orleans, her name was changed to the Grand Duke, and he ran her between New Orleans and Red River, and made considerable money during the rebellion, being a strong advocate of Southern rights. He was likewise in occupancy of Rogers & Barchfield, consisting of rolling and machinery, saw mill, tenement house, office, &c

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Wanted—A ... boy. See advertisement under ... page.

Alderman McMasters yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Jonathan Lowe, charged with deserting his wife, Margaret Lowe. He disappeared on the first of last May.

Wanted—A Tailor.—None but a good workman and sober man need apply. Such a man can obtain steady employment by the week by applying immediately to G. H. Shoop, Freeport, Pa.

Disorderly House.—Rebecca Bowen and her mother were before Justice Ammon yesterday, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house on information made by Martha Swint. They were held for a further hearing.

Seriously Injured.—George Angel, a coal miner, while at work in a pit on the Perrysville road, Tuesday evening, met with a serious accident. A large piece of horseback became detached from the roof of the pit and fell upon him, inflicting serious if not fatal injuries.

Query.—Does the shoe dealer on Federal street, Allegheny, pay rent for the side walk? If not, why is he permitted to obstruct it by suspending strings of shoes over it, to the great inconvenience and annoyance of pedestrians? Will the Allegheny authorities please answer?

Mine Light.—The old four-inch gas main, which formerly supplied the residents of Federal street, Allegheny, is being replaced by a nine inch main, which, when completed, will afford them a better supply of gas. The work has been under way for some time and is completed to the north side of the Diamond.

Progressing.—The work on the Pleasant Valley passenger Railway is approaching completion, and it is thought that during the present month the cars will be running. The Custom House Workmen were engaged yesterday in laying the rayers and making the connection with the old track at the corner of Federal street and the Diamond.

Attempted Robbery.—An attempt was made Tuesday night or yesterday morning to rob the house of Mr. James Sherran, proprietor of a saloon on Diamond street, opposite the New Opera House. The house was entered and a quantity of clothing collected together in bundles, but from some cause or other known to the thief or thieves left without taking the plunder with them.

Into the Cellar.—Yesterday morning a daughter of P. Bogan, aged about three years, while walking along Wood street was pushed into the cellar of the new bank building, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley, by a reckless pedestrian. The little girl fell about fifteen feet, and was seriously hurt although no bones were broken. Dr. Donnelly is in attendance upon her. Her parents reside on Diamond alley.

Runaway.—Between one and two o'clock yesterday, a horse attached to a buggy, in which were two men, took fright on Duquesne Way, near the Robinson House, and dashed down toward the Suspension Bridge at a break-neck pace. In turning on the bridge the men were thrown out of the buggy and slightly injured. The horse ran a short distance on the bridge, when he collided with a wagon and was caught.

A New Idea.—The experiment is to be made of lighting the cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad with gas. Each car will carry a reservoir, which will be filled with gas before it departs from the Union Depot, and will be sufficient to last until the trip is made. For this purpose a large gasometer, for furnishing the gas, is to be constructed at the depot. Workmen are engaged yesterday in removing the platform where this will be built.

Fourth avenue has long been in bad condition owing to the fact that our efficient Street Commissioner, J. F. Hunter, Esq., could take no steps towards its improvement, as the great majority of property holders on the thoroughfare desire to have it laid with Nicholson blocks. We understand that bids for thus paving it will be received during the week, and those who object can throw the matter into the Supreme Court for settlement.

Larceny of a Watch.—Information was made before the Mayor yesterday by Andrew Cruikshank, charging Jenkins Edwards with the larceny of a silver watch valued at $10. The watch, it was alleged, was stolen from the residence of the prosecutor by the defendant, and was subsequently recovered at a pawn shop, where it had been left by Edwards. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of an officer, who arrested Edwards that evening, and he is now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

Behind the Age.—The vast imbrovement in firearms within the past few years has rendered, wherever the new arms are used, the old particular. National arsenals have a large stock of those old arms, the old muzzle loading guns, which cannot be used in the new which the men are now supplied. The Allegheny arsenal is probably stored with this old stuff. Several days ago, in pursuance of orders, General Whitely began to ship rifles to Col. Colonel Crispin, Ordnance officer at New York, and already about one million cartridges together with twenty-five thousand rifles have been shipped. The government it is said, has been called for the stock, few private individuals who are apt to sell it to the French government.

Important Order.—Major General John A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has recently issued an important order relative to the graves of deceased Union soldiers, which cannot be given too wide publicity. Many of the fallen heroes are buried in obscure and out-of-the-way places, known only to a few friends or acquaintances. The order alluded to calls upon persons knowing of such graves to report such information to some officer of the organization. In this State the proper person to address on the subject is Major A. R. Calson, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Livingston's Return!!

That has been so anxiously looked for by the people of both hemispheres has again been deferred. The ivory traders have induced the explorer to extend his valuable researches with the view of checking the slave trade. Gone to the present are inadequate to supply the demand of one firm in the United States alone, that of Beery & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated "Cottage Organ," Brattleboro, Vt. They keep an agent in Europe constantly. Other makers use the wires of Bridgeport or Norwhale as a substitute—interior in every particular. New London, Conn., is the principal depot for its sale in this country.

Directing Letters.

The proper way of directing letters is now a mooted question. It has been recently suggested that the order of directing should be reversed; that the name of the State should be written first, as that is the first item looked to by postoffice clerks; then should follow the city (postoffice, if a country town), then the number and street (if the residence be in a city), and last of all the name of the person, the letter, paper or package is intended for. This is, it is said, classifies the direction in the order in which the postoffice attends to it. We shall wait until we hear from the General Postoffice on the subject before advising the public to adopt the suggestion; although we are disposed to believe that it would be an improvement.

The Greatest Wonder of the Age—Something New—One Dollar Millinery Store.

The new One Dollar Millinery Store will be opened at No. 91 Federal street, with a full and complete stock of Ladies Millinery Goods of all description, in the very latest styles of new goods direct from the Eastern markets, consisting of Roman scarfs, flowers, ostrich feathers, old ladies' caps, lace collars, Balmoral skirts, Ladies Balmoral hose, good, three pairs, $1.00; one dozen handkerchiefs, $1.00; sixteen all linen handkerchiefs, $1.00; ladies' shawls, children's wool socks, gents' undershirts, wools, and a thousand and one different articles, all of which are one dollar each. And as the fall and winter are fast approaching customers would do well to call at the opening on Saturday, and secure bargains while the opportunity is offered. The store will be kept open until 10½ in the evening, and will remain to date the public. Remember the place, Miss. Rosse, 91 Federal street, Allegheny.

Peanut Stand Robbed.

Between five and six o'clock yesterday afternoon, some thieving scoundrel, not having the fear of the law before his eyes, and having a disposition and propensity for appropriating the property of others to his own use without rendering due compensation therefor, made a raid on the establishment of a poor peanut vender at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, while the dealer in peanuts, roasted chestnuts, apples, grapes, &c., was engaged at a different corner of the ground, quietly removed the drawer containing the proceeds of the day's sales amounting to about $10, and made off with it. The unlucky vender did not discover his loss until some minutes afterwards when he went to the drawer to change a note for small money. It will require several prayers to atone for the forcible expressions which followed the discovery. The scoundrel neither attended well in a Sunday School Union at all, and were not fit for publication in the GAZETTE. Hugh Whitely began to whoop and swamp who took the money, and late last evening a warrant was issued by officers Moore and Dressler. A portion of the money was recovered. He is now in the lock-up.

The Opera Last Night.

Last evening, despite a wicked and unceasing rain, there assembled in the auditorium of the Academy a large, brilliant and fashionable audience, on the third opera occasion of the season. Not so vast was the concourse, so great had been the previous expectations of our music lovers to hear Auber's grand composition, the "Crown Diamonds," when interpreted by a combination of artists so conspicuously cultured and finished. Mrs. Richings Bernard as Catherine appeared to admirable advantage, singing as well and acting so nearly. In the air, "Love, at once I break thy fetters," she reached the hearts of her auditors, and held them spell-bound. When the last silvery note died away a rapturous, hearty and honest encore redemanded the rendition of the gem, which was graciously awarded. Mrs. Bowler sustained the part of Diana in very good manner, while Mr. Henry Drayton, always a great favorite here, added much to his reputation as vocalist and actor in his very elegant portraiture of Rebolledo. The audience sang the entire evening with power, force and effect, and it met a generous manifestation of appreciation from the gratified audience. Mr. Bowles was in good condition and sustained his part, Mr. Henrique, with his customed ability. The gem "Oh, Whisper What Thou Feelest," was rapturously encored, and in response "Thou Art so Near and Yet so Far" was rendered. The opera was well put on the stage, and the accompaniments of orchestra and chorus were unexceptionable.

This evening the "Bohemian Girl" will be presented and we can safely promise a large attendance.

BAPTISTS IN COUNCIL.

Pennsylvania Association—Place of Next Meeting—Employment of Missionaries Recommended—The ... Educational Society and ... Interests Discussed.

The State General Baptist Association reassembled yesterday morning at nine o'clock for the second day's session, and was opened with prayer by Rev. G. M. Suratt.

On motion of Dr. Lang, article 2d of last meeting was re-adopted, adding the word "important" for "indispensable."

The Chair appointed Revs. Lang, Bell and Hall as a Committee on Temperance.

The Committee on Place and Preacher, reported, recommended Scranton as the place and Dr. ... M. Young as the preacher for the next session.

Report adopted.

Short addresses were then made by Messrs. Taylor, Evans, Rockwood and Trowbridge.

Rev. George Frear, Chairman of the Committee on Destitution, reported as follows: Your Committee, to whom was referred so much of the report of the Board as referred to the comparative destitution of certain counties of Pennsylvania, beg leave to report:

That the alarming destitution calls for prompt and energetic support to carry the Gospel into all these destitute regions and lay the foundations of Baptist churches in all the principal counties of this State.

The Committee most earnestly recommends that the General Association instruct its Board to secure the early appointment of six or eight faithful missionaries, who shall preach the gospel over this entire field of destitution.

Remarks were made on the report by Messrs. Frear, Bell, Armstrong, Williams, Loomis and Shadrach, after which the further consideration of the report was postponed until this day at four o'clock.

Brief addresses were now made in behalf of Home and Foreign Missions by Revs. Henson and Archer.

The Association was then led in prayer by Rev. Mr. Williams, and took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association was called to order at two o'clock by the President of the Educational Society, Rev. W. Bashnell.

The audience engaged in singing the hymn commencing

"I love thy kingdom, Lord,
The house where Thou dost dwell."

The church one sang Redeemer saved
With his own precious blood."

Rev. J. W. Snyder offered the opening prayer.

The President stated the afternoon had been kindly set apart by the Association for consideration of the interests of the Home National Society, and, although he felt sorry for the regular routine had been thus interrupted, yet the course of education was an important matter, and one which the members of the Association and all interested in the success of the Church would do well to consider carefully.

The speaker then laid before the time appointed the objects and work of the Society. It would take $8,000 to meet the necessities of the Society for the coming year. In the two Universities under their charge there were forty-five students reaching out their hands for help. If religion was worth any thing, just in proportion as it was valued, money and time would be given for its advancement. If they desired ministerial education, they must help support these colleges. The speaker developed this theme at length, and closed by introducing

Dr. Loomis, President of Lewisburgh College, who discussed

GENERAL EDUCATION.

In this matter, he thought a change was wanted, growing out of the circumstances in which they were placed. The world was denser now as it was twenty or thirty years ago. The demands of the times in regard to education were greater. In the Union Baptists were pre-eminently so in Pennsylvania. The denomination was different in a measure from what it was fifty years ago. The doctrines are the same, but the manner of presenting and expounding the truth had changed. The great object of education was the elevation of the people. The time had been when all that was desirable to have every child educated. It might not come from the schools at all, but it must come in the same way. The young people must know more. They in a certain sense did know more than their predecessors. They had the means by which their minds were enlarged, and were converted. There was in the family a want of firm, fixed principle regarding the importance of the Baptist doctrines.

Rev. J. Spencer Kenna spoke for a few moments on the

DISTINGUISHING DOCTRINES

of the Baptist church, and contended that the doctrines of immersion, close communion, were not solely upheld by Baptists. The really distinguishing feature of the Baptist doctrine was the fact that they held to the New Testament to be the sole rule and guide for the Christians conduct. The Baptists held to darkness in a higher degree than others.

Rev. Dr. Lemuel Moss, of Philadelphia, thought there should be in the Sunday school more of the teaching of the New Testament and less of the Child's Book in it. That would present the great truths in the most natural order.

The discussion here closed, and the second question, "How can we train Sunday Schools to habits of intelligent and systematic benevolence?" was discussed by

Rev. B. F. Woodburn opened the discussion on this question in an address on the

PRINCIPLES OF GIVING.

Benevolence, in its comprehensive sense, was one of the first lessons which a child could be taught the child. It was talked of and conferred by the Saviour with peculiar force and beauty. That was the period of the greatest susceptibility, and then should the truth be imparted, if imparted at all. The young should first be taught to distribute upon this subject of benevolence, then to feel right, and then they would act right. Youth was the period when the most permanent impressions were made upon the mind.

Mr. S. M. Lovecridge, said Baptist laymen gave about twenty cents a week. Now if this ... were ... to ... and ... parents must contribute themselves and lead the way. The children also should be taught to carry that which they gave, by some little task at home.

Mr. Cowden thought that the present methods of giving savored too much of the principle of Artemus Ward, who was ready to contribute all his domestic relations to the good of his country. He thought each head of a family should arrange it, that each child would have something of its own, not by paying them but by setting them tasks at which they could contribute themselves and lead the way. The children also should be trained to give because it was right—not because their offerings were aroused by special appeals.

The discussion now closed, and the Association adjourned by singing the Doxology.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Morning—Annual meeting of the Minister's Union. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Dickenson.

Afternoon—Business Meeting of the General Association.

Evening—Mass Missionary Meeting.

THE SOCIETY'S FINANCES.

Rev. Dr. Spratt, Secretary of the Society, stated that during the past few months about $9,500 had been collected for the education of seventy-four young men preparing for the ministry, in the Colleges of the Home Missionary